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INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS AND THEIR EFFECT ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN ILAM PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, first, we discuss about urban-rural linkage and its effects factors on Iran and seconds we study some models about urban-rural linkage and theirs effects on its. This investigation deals to operation of urban-rural linkage and spatial links in Karzan rural district in Sirvan County. In this investigation we use from SPSS software for analysis (for example correlation, regression). This paper shows that how urban-rural linkage effect on social, economic and skeletal change. Investigative method was documentary and field with questionnaire. These paper say that urban-rural linkage do not effect on urban-rural linkage and more effects on social, economic and skeletal change and case study of this paper do not have profit from skeletal and organic effects of urban-rural linkage. This paper shows that tradition pattern of housing change and convert to new architecture that is like urban architecture. Land ownership decrease. This paper show that in this place, agriculture production decrease. This investigation says that land use is of varied. In this Karzan rural district in Sirvan County, cost of commodity and house increase and there make change of cultural people. This paper say that in this harsin, lands piece meal. Results of hypothesis test show that rural-urban linkage make many change in economic, cultural and skeletal pattern in Sirvan County. Cities have many effects in sphere of influence that include: villages send to cities many agricultures crops, immigration of people(not stability) to cities from villages. Cities send consumable commodity to villages and they sent to villages work forces. Trade, migration and remittances, the exchanges of goods, people and money, are the most obvious signs of the relationship between urban and rural areas. Other influences are less tangible: standardized curricula and increased access to education; the growing reach of the mass media; commercial advertising and campaigns by service organizations; the influence of cultural and religious networks, and the spread of urban services to the rural areas all increase the strength and depth of the interactions between them.

Keywords: *Rural Setelement Urban-rural Linkage, Skeletal and Spatial Development, Spatial Effect, Sirvan County*

INTRODUCTION

It seems necessary to study and investigate the relationship between rural and urban areas in order to understand urbanization problems and find appropriate solutions for those problems so that a balanced developmental procedure for urban and rural areas is established. Numerous factors have played effective roles in the genesis and the formation of eastern cities in the Middle East in general and in Iran in particular. These factors include political, economic and social factors that are dependent upon favorable conditions of the natural environment and areas that influence cities namely rural areas (Rezvani, 2003).

Relations and ties between dwelling places especially those between cities and villages mainly manifest in the forms of population flows, goods, capital, beliefs, information and innovation. Such relationships are spatial, local and geographic phenomena and their understanding, explication and discovering the general rules governing them takes place in the framework of mutual relationships between human beings and their environment and has a special theoretical and practical importance (Sharebeh, 1994).

In most investigations related to the relationships between urban and rural areas, the city is usually considered as the determining part of the relationship. Urban planners focus on urban dwellers and pay little attention to agriculture and planning that is directed towards rural areas. This is while rural development planners have also emphasized on villages and agricultural lands without paying much

Research Article

attention to urban spaces and their effect on rural development (Roumi, 2006). It is for the same reason that concepts like urbanism and living in the suburbs are more frequently the topics of investigation than issues of living in rural areas, rural employment and rural underdevelopment (Pourtaheri, 2004). In accordance with the matters stated above, the following research questions are raised:

- 1- What is the effect of urban-rural relations in the development of Karzan rural district in Sirvan County?
- 2- How do urban-rural relations influence the development of Karzan rural district in Sirvan County?
- 3- What factors of urban-rural relations affect the development of Karzan rural district in Sirvan County?

Review of Literature

Studies related to the relationships between urban and rural areas have taken place in the recent century. These studies have been carried out by scholars such as Hans Boyke, Cristaller, English, Benign, Ohlers, Friedman, Marcel Bazen, Wirth and others. However, studying the interrelationships between urban and rural areas in Iran has a shorter history. Some major references related to the topic of our research are illustrated in table (1).

Table 1: Some major references related to the analysis of relationships between urban and rural areas

Author(s)	Title of the scientific activity	Results of the scientific work
Shams-al-dini (2010)	Geographical analysis of mutual urban-rural movements (case study: Marvdasht and its surrounding villages)	The results showed that Marvdasht County has brought about physical-spatial changes in its surrounding rural areas by giving them services that provide conditions for their dynamicity. In return, inhabitants of the rural areas have also provided the ground for dynamicity and growth in Marvdasht.
Ghadiri (2007)	Analysis of the relationship between Noshahr-e-Golbahar and its surrounding villages	The results of this study showed that Golbahar area attracts Mashhad city's excess population though in an imperfect manner and has different effects on the surrounding villages; effects that result in the formation of a rural area of attraction and influence.
Taherkhani (2003)	Analyzing the role of interrelationships between the city and villages in the evolution of rural areas in Qazvin province	The research findings show that interrelationships between the city and villages, are more effective in causing non-organic changes in rural areas of Qazvin province.

Theoretical Bases of Study

Factors that Affect Urban-rural Relationships in Iran

Cities and villages as geographical spaces have come to existence through the integration of physical and spatial elements. Despite various similarities that accompany spatial elements such as activities, human beings and man-made phenomena in urban and rural areas, spatial functions of cities and villages are significantly different and that is the result of those places' nature and the spirit that governs their space. Jean Bastie considers variety and contrast as the two essential elements that govern spatial differences between urban and rural areas and believed that urban space is the seat of variety and contrasts (Ashrafi, 1998).

The quality of interrelationships between urban and rural areas in developing countries is different from those interrelationships in developed countries. In the world's poor countries, people are more dependent

Research Article

on rural activities for employment and gaining wealth, for instance in the fields of agriculture, mining and fishing. In contrast, in developed countries, wealth is formed more in the urban areas (Lynch, 2007). In Iran, as a developing country, the interrelationships between urban and rural areas are more influenced by the following factors:

- Land reform through land division and omission of owners' political power in a village;
- Creation and development of agricultural investment units in different regions including Gorgan and Gonbad;
- Expansion of a communication network through the formation and development of rural areas;
- Development of educational institutes (Khakpopur, 2002).

All these factors have added to the domain of relationships between urban and rural areas in Iran in the form of independent (direct) variables or intermediate (indirect) variables in such a way that nowadays rural societies have taken the path towards integration in the greater society.

Villages' Urbanization

While urban and rural inhabitants use urban-rural differences as a strategy to reinforce the grounds for their living, applying a long-term process is a method used in developing countries that brings about more threats and opportunities for urban and rural families. This process is called urbanization (Ohlers, 1994). Urbanization is often accompanied by change in demographic structures, emigration, fast growth or physical development of cities. In addition, urbanization is considered as a cause of cities' expansion towards rural areas. This process takes place not only through the transformation of some spots in countries into cities by carrying out construction projects, but also expands cities' activities and influence in rural areas. Thus, what is formed in rural areas is highly influenced by urban needs and the main outcome of this process is change in relations and ties between cities and villages over time and under different conditions (Harvey, 2006).

Moreover, urbanization transforms the demographic changes process in villages. According to Louise and Monde's urbanization model, three stages of depopulation, population balance and population attraction can be taken into consideration in these transformations (Lynch, 2007). Passage of rural areas from the first stage to the second and the third usually takes place through the process of urbanization and the expansion of residential, recreational and industrial functions in rural areas (Rezvani, 2002).

Models of Investigating the Relationship between Urban and Rural Areas

Due to the interference of different environmental, social, economic, cultural and political-administrative factors in the relationships between urban and rural areas, there is a high variety in these relationships in such a way that they cannot be investigated within the framework of predetermined theoretical and mental patterns; but since such patterns can activate our minds and help us better understand such relationships, we can use them according to specific conditions. In addition, each of these patterns has advantages and disadvantages and requires specific location conditions; the most important patterns in this regard are mustiness, dependence, polarization, integration and functional models (Saeedi, 1998). These models are explained in the following lines.

A-Dependence model: this model emphasizes on the divergent development of urban and rural arenas and places two types of structural-functional arenas against each other: complex (urban) and simple (rural). Urban activities take place in a limited space and are concentrated in one spot, while rural activities require a relatively great space (Bastie, 1998).

This theory which was to a great extent rooted in central location foundations was executed in India by Johnson. According to central location models, rural settlements in India were able to fill the gap between cities and villages through commercialization of agricultural activities (Rahnamaee, 2009).

B-Mustiness model: In this model, a village is considered a place where it has not still turned into a city and has basic differences with an urban location. Here, the general mustiness of living in villages is not paid much attention to and sometimes villages are subjects of intentional negligence so that the process of urbanization is accelerated. The mustiness model can be compared to the completed or on-going modernization theories and models in the third world countries which are affected by inharmonious partial growth (Sadeqi, 2011).

Research Article

C-Polarization model: This model essentially puts the emphasis on fundamental contrasts between cities and villages and the substantive dichotomy of urban and rural development. According to this model, the manner in which a village is conformed and integrated with a city is dependent on fundamental economic differences, differences regarding the application of technology and possession of technical knowledge and inequality regarding the division of power and the legal-constitutional status (Saeedi, 1998).

D-Functional model: According to this model, cities and villages are not only related but also dependent upon each other. With respect to the first principle of supplementary functions among dwelling places (including cities and villages), it is necessary to establish relationships among them to satisfy the demands of each and every one of those places. However, the presence of intervention opportunities (second principle) and transferability (third principle) affect the quantity and the quality of these relationships (Rezvani, 2003).

E-Integration model: the proponents of this model believe that there are not basic differences between cities and villages, but rural and urban areas are considered as two poles. According to this model, inequalities that exist between cities and villages are not contrasts between two types of dwelling spaces but they are investigated as different and gradual stages and levels of an evolutionary procedure. Integration model is based on Louise Webert's theories and is important in two respects: firstly, it is significant regarding the ranking and separation of dwelling places and secondly it is important with respect to the social transformation and evolution (Sadeqi, 2011).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study is a descriptive-analytical piece of research. According to the purpose of the study, in the first step of conducting the research, literature-documents were reviewed in order to develop the theoretical bases. Then, field work was performed to achieve research goals. Questionnaire is used as the research tool which was distributed among the inhabitants of rural areas and completed by them after sampling. SPSS software, Wilcoxon statistical test were used to analyze the data collected through questionnaires. T-test paired test was used to compute the scores obtained from the questionnaire.

Research validity was confirmed using previous studies and interview with scholars.

Reliability of research tools was calculated through Alpha Cronbach method and was equal to 0.872 which showed that the tools were reliable.

The following methods are used to collect data and the needed information:

- Review of literature and documents: At the stage of reviewing the previous studies and documents scientific documents and resources including books, articles, theses and pamphlets related to the topic are used. At this stage, the facts and figures provided by the statistics center's data bank are consulted.
- Field studies: field work in this research is based on using a questionnaire. Questionnaires are completed by Bein-e-Dehyaran rural district inhabitants in order to assess the effect of interrelationships between urban and rural areas in the process of economic, social, physical and environmental development.

$$n = \frac{\frac{T^2 PQ}{d^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{N} \left[\frac{t^2 pq}{d^2} - 1 \right]} \quad n = \frac{\frac{(1/96^2)(0/7)(0/3)}{(0/05)^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{17816} \left(\frac{(1/96^2)(0/7)(0/3)}{(0/05)} - 1 \right)} = 323$$

The indexes and components were classified into "economic, social, physical and environmental" dimensions. 12 items were used to investigate the economic dimension, 14 for the social dimension, 19 for the physical and environmental dimensions and 45 items were included in the questionnaire altogether. According to these indexes, the questionnaire items were prepared.

The statistical population of this article is that of Karzan rural district. Based on the introductory investigations, the total number of households in the area under study is 17593. First, Cochran sampling

Research Article

method was used to estimate a sample size of 323 individuals. Then, for each village the ratio (share) of the sample population was obtained by calculating the proportion of each village's population to the whole society regarding the number of households.

The Area under Study

Sirvan County is located in Ilam province. Its population exceeds 72167 individuals. 20989 of them are city-dwellers and the rest live in villages. Approximately two-third of the population is rural inhabitants. Karzan rural district covers an area of 215 square kilometers and is the smallest part of Sirvan County. This rural district is located in the western part of Sirvan County in Ilam province. Its relative population density is 21.36 individuals per square kilometer. This rural district consists of 14 villages in which people live. The density of villages in this district equals 6.51 villages per each 100 kilometers (Iran's Statistics Center, 2011).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Analysis of interrelationships between urban and rural areas and their effect on rural regions in Karzan rural district in Sirvan County is as follows:

- Significant statistical effect and a positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables:

The rate of relationship between urban and rural areas in some variables has resulted in the emergence of deep economic, social, cultural and location-spatial changes in rural regions with a positive direction for correlations. The coefficient of correlation is variable between the maximum of 0.65 to the minimum of 0.30. The most important changes include cost of housing, occupational variety, inclination towards building urban houses and immigrant attraction.

The above changes show that the extension of the relationship between cities and villages has led to a considerable increase in the price of housing and this in turn has made it difficult for a significant part of the people to prepare housing. In addition, the so-called relationship has brought about occupational variety and people are now dependent on income resources other than agriculture such as laboring and menial work. From the physical aspect, we are faced houses that do not have the traditional rural texture and have been constructed using urban materials and modern architecture. Even field observations show that facades of stone and marble which have a decorative function have been added to these houses. Moreover, the process of immigration to cities has considerably increased and the results show that even among the people who have not succeeded in immigration, there is the tendency to live in cities and immigrate.

- Significant statistical effects with a negative relationship between independent and dependent variables: Some of the studied variables influenced by the city-village relationships, have statistically significant relationships but with a negative correlation. This means that by increase in the relationship between rural and urban areas, the intensity of each studied variable decreases. The coefficient of correlation fluctuates between -0.27 and -0.43. Change in the rate of agricultural lands' ownership, the rate of social cohesion in villages and cost of agricultural lands falls in this group of variables. Another group of variables studied which are affected by urban-rural relationships have non-significant statistical influences with negative correlation. In other words, their outcomes in the rural areas have been indicative of inverse relationships. These findings show that the average area of lands has had a considerable decrease and the income gained through these agricultural lands has decreased due to increase in their cost. One cause of this issue can be change in the usage of some lands (sometimes in an unlawful manner) and their transform into dwelling spaces. This has resulted in a decrease in the average area of agricultural lands. Moreover, social cohesion in the village (from cultural and economic dimensions) has also decreased. To put it another way, expansion of urban-rural relationships has increased socioeconomic differences among rural people and their society has been divided into different classes (from rich classes of people to poor ones). Another problem is the entrance of some new people into villages from cities in order to earn a living and do business.

Therefore, urban-rural relationships in this region have resulted in the following unfavorable outcomes:

Research Article

- Rural housing's traditional pattern is losing color and urban agricultural style is being developed: Although this phenomenon has diminished the traditional rural housing's attraction, it has increased the strength of those houses and improved the standards of life.
- Decrease in land ownership is taking place due to reasons such as the sale of some lands and their fragmentation. One other reason can be change in the usage of lands because of the profitability of building houses and selling them.
- The production of agricultural products is decreasing due to change in the usage of agricultural lands and thus decrease in their use
- Lands have acquired a variety of usages because of the construction of houses and creation of new sociocultural centers and different institutions and organizations.
- The cost of lands and houses has increased due to increase in immigration into the region and this has made it difficult for the native people to find housing
- Widespread cultural changes are taking place in villages that is due to cultural and ethnic diversity of the new immigrants into the region and this has brought about many social problems such as social disorders, ethical abnormalities and cultural turmoil.
- Lands have been divided into pieces and the productivity has dropped which is due to the immigration of the workforce and the sale of lands.

Other influences regarding urban-rural relationships are socio-economic ties that have resulted in the emergence of economic and sociocultural inequalities:

- Distribution of wealth has taken place in an unequal manner in the region. The region's native people have gained the least benefit from the new investments and mostly rich people and in some cases urban-dwellers have played roles in matters such as the construction of houses and the establishment of shops and stores in villages and this has led to the creation of a new class of people in villages that is financially different from other groups of people living in the village.
- Distribution of power: relationships between cities and villages have resulted in the emergence of a powerful class of people in the villages. This is particularly true about members of the rural councils and the ones whose relatives have governmental posts in cities. This issue is completely evident in rural council elections and rural people support individuals who will provide them with benefits if they will be able to win the elections. Thus, the new rich groups in villages benefit from their position and try to gain an even higher status.
- Distribution of income: Creation of new jobs such as driving taxis between villages and cities, difference in the cost of lands and the boom in some occupations like retail selling and house renting have brought about different sources of income for people and helped different classes of people benefit from various economic opportunities. This has resulted in the fact that some parts of the society consider themselves separate from others and thus the social cohesion is disturbed.
- Inequality of opportunities: education, training, getting licenses to start companies and organizations in the region are for individuals who have better relationships with the urban environment and who commute more to the cities while the people who have fewer relationships with the urban environment benefit less from such opportunities. This issue has somehow resulted in inequality in benefitting from opportunities brought about through urban-rural relations.

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Research Article

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